

submit to CBP a declaration. The importer must submit such a declaration within 30 days from the date of the notice. Failure to timely submit the declaration will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

§ 10.807 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General.* An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for a good under § 10.803 of this subpart must maintain, for five years after the date of the claim for preferential tariff treatment, all records and documents necessary for the preparation of the declaration.

(b) *Applicability of other recordkeeping requirements.* The records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this section are in addition to any other records required to be made, kept, and made available to CBP under part 163 of this chapter.

(c) *Method of maintenance.* The records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this section must be maintained by importers as provided in § 163.5 of this chapter.

§ 10.808 Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.

(a) *General.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a complete declaration under § 10.804 of this subpart, when requested, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) *Failure to provide documentation regarding transshipment.* Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential treatment to a good if the good is shipped through or transshipped in the territory of a country other than a Party, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, evidence demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the good was imported directly from the territory of a Party into the territory of the other Party (see § 10.817 of this subpart).

RULES OF ORIGIN

§ 10.809 Definitions.

For purposes of §§ 10.809 through 10.817:

(a) *Exporter.* “Exporter” means a person who exports goods from the territory of a Party;

(b) *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.* “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” means the recognized consensus or substantial authoritative support in the territory of a Party, with respect to the recording of revenues, expenses, costs, assets, and liabilities, the disclosure of information, and the preparation of financial statements. These standards may encompass broad guidelines of general application as well as detailed standards, practices, and procedures;

(c) *Good.* “Good” means any merchandise, product, article, or material;

(d) *Goods wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties.* “Goods wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties” means:

(1) Mineral goods extracted in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(2) Vegetable goods, as such goods are defined in the HTSUS, harvested in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(3) Live animals born and raised in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(4) Goods obtained from live animals raised in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(5) Goods obtained from hunting, trapping, or fishing in the territory of one or both of the parties;

(6) Goods (fish, shellfish, and other marine life) taken from the sea by vessels registered or recorded with a party and flying its flag;

(7) Goods produced from goods referred to in paragraph (d)(6) of this section on board factory ships registered or recorded with that Party and flying its flag;

(8) Goods taken by a Party or a person of a Party from the seabed or beneath the seabed outside territorial waters, provided that a Party has rights to exploit such seabed;

(9) Goods taken from outer space, provided they are obtained by a Party

or a person of a Party and not processed in the territory of a non-Party;

(10) Waste and scrap derived from:

(i) Production or manufacture in the territory of one or both of the Parties, or

(ii) Used goods collected in the territory of one or both of the Parties, provided such goods are fit only for the recovery of raw materials;

(11) Recovered goods derived in the territory of a Party from used goods, and utilized in the territory of that Party in the production of remanufactured goods; and

(12) Goods produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties exclusively from goods referred to in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(10) of this section, or from their derivatives, at any stage of production;

(e) *Importer*. Importer means a person who imports goods into the territory of a Party;

(f) *Indirect material*. “Indirect material” means a good used in the growth, production, manufacture, testing, or inspection of a good but not physically incorporated into the good, or a good used in the maintenance of buildings or the operation of equipment associated with the growth, production, or manufacture of a good, including:

(1) Fuel and energy;

(2) Tools, dies, and molds;

(3) Spare parts and materials used in the maintenance of equipment and buildings;

(4) Lubricants, greases, compounding materials, and other materials used in the growth, production, or manufacture of a good or used to operate equipment and buildings;

(5) Gloves, glasses, footwear, clothing, safety equipment, and supplies;

(6) Equipment, devices, and supplies used for testing or inspecting the good;

(7) Catalysts and solvents; and

(8) Any other goods that are not incorporated into the good but the use of which in the growth, production, or manufacture of the good can reasonably be demonstrated to be a part of that growth, production, or manufacture;

(g) *Material*. “Material” means a good, including a part or ingredient, that is used in the growth, production, or manufacture of another good that is a

new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in one or both of the Parties;

(h) *Material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties*. “Material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties” means a good that is either wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties, or a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties;

(i) *New or different article of commerce*. A “new or different article of commerce” exists when the country of origin of a good which is produced in a Party from foreign materials is determined to be that country under the provisions of §§102.1 through 102.21 of this chapter;

(j) *Non-originating material*. “Non-originating material” means a material that does not qualify as originating under this subpart or General Note 30, HTSUS;

(k) *Packing materials and containers for shipment*. “Packing materials and containers for shipment” means the goods used to protect a good during its transportation to the United States, and does not include the packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale;

(l) *Recovered goods*. “Recovered goods” means materials in the form of individual parts that result from:

(1) The complete disassembly of used goods into individual parts; and

(2) The cleaning, inspecting, testing, or other processing of those parts as necessary for improvement to sound working condition;

(m) *Remanufactured good*. “Remanufactured good” means an industrial good that is assembled in the territory of a Party and that:

(1) Is entirely or partially comprised of recovered goods;

(2) Has a similar life expectancy to, and meets the same performance standards as, a like good that is new; and

(3) Enjoys the factory warranty similar to that of a like good that is new;

(n) *Simple combining or packaging operations*. “Simple combining or packaging operations” means operations such as adding batteries to electronic devices, fitting together a small number of

components by bolting, gluing, or soldering, and repacking and packaging components together.

[CBP Dec. 07–81, 72 FR 58515, Oct. 16, 2007, as amended at CBP Dec. 10–29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

§ 10.810 Originating goods.

(a) *General.* A good will be considered an originating good under the BFTA when imported directly from the territory of a Party into the territory of the other Party only if:

(1) The good is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties;

(2) The good is a new or different article of commerce, as defined in § 10.809(i) of this subpart, that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties, is provided for in a heading or subheading of the HTSUS that is not covered by the product-specific rules set forth in General Note 30(h), HTSUS, and meets the value-content requirement specified in paragraph (b) of this section; or

(3) The good is provided for in a heading or subheading of the HTSUS covered by the product-specific rules set forth in General Note 30(h), HTSUS, and:

(i)(A) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 30(h), HTSUS, as a result of production occurring entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties; or

(B) The good otherwise satisfies the requirements specified in General Note 30(h), HTSUS; and

(ii) The good meets any other requirements specified in General Note 30, HTSUS.

(b) *Value-content requirement.* A good described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be considered an originating good under the BFTA only if the sum of the value of materials produced in one or both of the Parties, plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in one or both of the Parties, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of the good at the time the good is entered into the territory of the United States.

(c) *Combining, packaging, and diluting operations.* For purposes of this subpart, a good will not be considered a new or different article of commerce by virtue of having undergone simple combining or packaging operations, or mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good. The principles and examples set forth in § 10.195(a)(2) of this part will apply equally for purposes of this paragraph.

§ 10.811 Textile or apparel goods.

(a) *De minimis*—(1) *General.* Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a textile or apparel good that is not an originating good under the BFTA because certain fibers or yarns used in the production of the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good do not undergo an applicable change in tariff classification set out in General Note 30(h), HTSUS, will be considered to be an originating good if the total weight of all such fibers or yarns is not more than seven percent of the total weight of that component.

(2) *Exception.* A textile or apparel good containing elastomeric yarns in the component of the good that determines the tariff classification of the good will be considered to be an originating good only if such yarns are wholly formed in the territory of a Party.

(b) *Textile or apparel goods put up in sets.* Notwithstanding the specific rules specified in General Note 30(h), HTSUS, textile or apparel goods classifiable as goods put up in sets for retail sale as provided for in General Rule of Interpretation 3, HTSUS, will not be considered to be originating goods under the BFTA unless each of the goods in the set is an originating good or the total value of the non-originating goods in the set does not exceed ten percent of the appraised value of the set.

[CBP Dec. 07–81, 72 FR 58515, Oct. 16, 2007, as amended at CBP Dec. 10–29, 75 FR 52450, Aug. 26, 2010]

§ 10.812 Accumulation.

(a) An originating good or material produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties that is incorporated into a good in the territory of the other